

U. S. WARNS BOLIVIA TO KEEP THE PEACE

Renewed Representations Are
Made as Result of Hostility
Shown Toward Peru.

CHILE IS TAKING A HAND

Supreme Council of League of
Nations May Step In if Sit-
uation Becomes Serious.

By the Associated Press.
WASHINGTON, March 17.—Insistent representations to Bolivia not to disturb the peace of South America have been made by the American Government as a result of the anti-Peruvian manifestations at La Paz. In connection with the communications it was stated that Peru has sought the good offices of the United States to prevent hostilities.

Two notes have been sent, and a third is ready to go forward unless a reply to the others is received soon. Officials view the situation as serious and the representations made by the State Department were described as "urgent."

Despatches to the Peruvian Embassy received today said events in Bolivia resulted from the influence of the Chilean Government and the activity of Chilean agents. It is known that this view also held in other diplomatic and in some official circles here. Embassy officials expressed the belief that there was an effort to force Peru into a war against the Chileans, out of which grew the Arica-Tacna dispute.

Peru and Bolivia are members of the League of Nations and if they sever diplomatic relations the crisis thus provoked, under the articles of the league covenant, would be such as to bring the dispute to the official cognizance of the council of the league.

LA PAZ, Peru, March 17.—The Peruvian Foreign Office announces that communication was established this morning with the Peruvian Legation at La Paz, Bolivia, which was attacked yesterday by Bolivians. The Minister reported that the mob had attacked and burned the office of La Roca, an organ unfavorable to former President Monte. The despatch from the Minister added that the situation was becoming tranquil.

INTERNATIONAL WAS READY TO STRIKE

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between a crowd and the public security guard resulted in a number of civilians being killed or wounded.

A report received from Gera, Germany, says the Kapp troops there were defeated and disarmed after sanguinary fighting.

A Berlin despatch says a Soviet republic has been proclaimed at Elberfeld. Fighting is reported at Elberfeld, one of the most important industrial towns of Germany, between troops and Communists, in which the latter were defeated. About 1,000 of the Communists are said to have been driven into the allied occupied territory and disarmed by the British.

LONDON, March 17.—The de facto government in Berlin apparently has found ground for fearing a general rising by the Socialists. It is declared in a telegram from Hamburg. Independent Socialists and Communists in Germany have proclaimed a Soviet republic and demand an alliance with Soviet Russia.

According to a Berlin despatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company, it is reported, adds the message, that the Independent Socialists and Communists sent Chancellor Kapp yesterday a list containing the names of their new Ministry, together with an ultimatum. The Chancellor replied with a declaration that martial law would be drastically enforced. He caused the pickets throughout the city to be strengthened yesterday and warned the citizens that they must be indoors by nightfall.

Machine gun firing was heard in Berlin between 11 and 12 o'clock last night, and a message to the Exchange Telegraph Company today from the German capital. During the day a detachment of soldiers passed through the Brunnstrasse, headed by a band playing "Heil Dir im Siegerkranz." Workmen immediately charged the troops and a skirmish ensued, in which a number of men were killed and others wounded.

The message adds:
At Spandau sixty-nine persons, nearly all workmen, were killed, and the fighting is continuing.

The correspondent reported that big trucks are constantly passing through the streets loaded down with armed soldiers who point their guns in the direction of the sidewalks.

HAMBURG, March 17.—An encounter last evening in the Barmbeck quarter between Spartacists and troops resulted in casualties of ten killed.

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THE BETTER WAY

Charles Lamb's "Dissertation on Roast Pig" tells of the burning of a Chinese village.

In the conflagration several litters of tender, juicy porkers were roasted.

The meat was found to be so delicious that hundreds of villages were burned to obtain roast pig.

Americans have a better way than burning villages to obtain delicious pork products—they go to CHILDS.

Crisp, savory Bacon, or full flavored ham, with eggs—deliciously popular at CHILDS.

of Friedenau, Charlottenburg, Schöneberg and Tegel, the latter a radical labor centre.

AIX LA CHAPPELLE, Rhendish Prussia, March 17.—The general strike which was declared here yesterday was called to-day. Work has been resumed everywhere in the city. The Belgian occupational zone is completely calm.

KAPP OPPOSED IN COUNTRY.

Outside Berlin Americans Found Genuine Opposition.

COBLENZ, March 17.—What appeared to him to be somewhat forced enthusiasm for the revolutionary party by the people of Berlin and apparently genuine opposition to it elsewhere is reported by an American just from the German capital, William S. Hastie, a Y. M. C. A. man of Providence, who arrived here to-night.

"In Berlin," he said, "there is no show of opposition, but the further we get away from there the more doubtful it seemed that the people were supporting the movement. When we reached Cologne great demonstrations there showed genuine opposition."

MARKS SOAR IN GENEVA.

Pounds and Francs Decline on News From Germany.

GENEVA, March 17.—News from Germany favorable to the revolutionary movement in Berlin caused a remarkable fluctuation on the Bourse here this morning.

The mark rose to the highest point it had been since the signing of the armistice, while the French franc and the pound sterling fell several points. The fluctuations, however, were attended by very few transactions.

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TO HEAR AMERICAN VIEWS ON RUSSIA

But Apparently Await Result
of Soviet Mission to
England.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN AND THE NEW YORK HERALD.

PARIS, March 17.—The Allies are preparing a note in reply to the American communication regarding Russia, wherein they will say that they will be glad to give consideration to the American views on the subject, but will suggest that the date of March 20 for the conference on Russia, as was suggested in the American note, is too early.

Apparently the allied desire behind this is to await the outcome of the visit of the Soviet committee to England in connection with the proposed cooperative trading scheme and some private investigations now going on before holding the conference which President Wilson wants.

The American note has made a good impression here, because President Wilson's position against resuming diplomatic relations with the Soviet Government is in thorough accord with the French view, whereas in French Foreign Office circles the belief seems persistent that Premier Lloyd George is planning some kind of diplomatic recognition of the Soviet. This is one reason why the French are showing increasing coldness toward the League of Nations investigation commission, whereof nothing has been heard since last Saturday morning. The scheme now seems to be meeting with some difficulties, like other allied projects.

The French have just begun their first negotiations with the Bolsheviks, but this merely concerns prisoners. Regarding Russian trade, the French say that they have nothing to sell to Russia and expect to buy very little of her. Their attitude is in strong contrast with that of the British and Italians and to some extent the Americans.

RECOGNITION OR NO TRADE. SAY REDS
Little Interest in League Mission, but Welcome Others.

By the Associated Press.

MOSCOW, March 11.—The approaching visit of the Commission of the League of Nations to Soviet Russia is arousing little interest and discussion here.

Russia has no confidence in the league, according to the Soviet leaders. Leo Kamenef, president of the Moscow Soviet, discussing the League of Nations, said to-day:

"The league has capitulated. It has lost its original significance. It contains no vital principles applicable to the new organization of society, and it is created in the interest of the old imperialism."

Referring to the projected visit of the League Commission, Kamenef had this to say:

"We attach no particular importance to the matter. The bona fide commissions of other countries desiring to make an impartial investigation will be welcome. We will make no special preparations and will arrange no fetes for the League Commission, but we shall afford facilities to see everything. We ask the same right, however, to send our commissions to other countries."

"Our visitors should not forget that the Russian revolution is only two years old. Our organization is new. France took thirty years to establish stable conditions after her revolution."

President Kamenef expressed the opinion that no resumption of trade intercourse with Western Europe would be possible without the re-establishment of diplomatic relations.

"Wherever it leads," said Kamenef in conclusion, "it will remain uncertain as to the Entente makes commercial advances to Russia while supporting imperialism in Poland."

Chairman Melichanski of the Council of Moscow Trade Unions, another Soviet leader who is frankly unimpressed in the visit of the commission, said the leaders of the Menshevik party believe that the resumption of diplomatic relations with the "capitalist" nations will tend to bring about bourgeois action dangerous to the Mensheviks as well as to Communism.

The Menshevik party, however, represents but a small faction in Russia today. The majority of intelligent opinion in Russia, so far as careful inquiry indicates, regards the position of the Government as being stronger today than before the revolution.

The belief also exists that economic needs will force Europe and Russia to make mutual concessions.

The majority of the United States toward Russia is the subject of much speculation and interest.

FEISAL WANTS ARAB STATE IN SYRIA
Would Include Lebanon, Mesopotamia and Palestine.

LONDON, March 16.—Details of the Syrian situation received in London

state that Prince Feisal, the newly proclaimed King of Syria, has officially intimated that neither the independence of Syria nor his acceptance of the throne will in any way affect the cordial relations between himself and the Allies.

The King has declared himself in favor of an Arab State, comprising Lebanon, Mesopotamia and Palestine, over which he shall have sovereignty. He also favors an indivisible Syria which would not affect the present European administration and advocates the assistance of British and French advisers.

The latest despatches show that the situation in Damascus is normal. The country around Aleppo is much disturbed, and the despatches say it is indicated that Prince Feisal has not carried the whole population with him.

WILSON YIELDS TO CAMERA.

WASHINGTON, March 17.—Photographers were permitted to-day to take their first pictures of President Wilson since his return from his Western trip last September. The President was photographed as he left the White House grounds on his fifth automobile ride since he went to bed in October.

The President laughed at the camera men when they hurriedly changed their positions to get pictures from different points of view.

ALLIES ENTER TURK CAPITAL

Continued from First Page.

to modify their decision if massacres and disorder continue.

The landing of the forces of occupation was carried out under the guns of the formidable allied fleet anchored in the Bosphorus. The British dreadnought Benbow was moored at the Galata quay, her guns trained upon Stamboul. Another man of war faced the arsenal in the Golden Horn, while all the other warships in the Bosphorus were standing by with their decks cleared for action.

Except in the instance stated, however, there was no resistance to the allied forces as they carried out the orders for the occupation of the historic capital of the Ottoman Empire.

The population, in fact, showed little alarm, nor was there any sign of panic except in one section of Stamboul, the commanders of the allied troops brought their forces ashore.

These forces included 4,000 bluejackets and marines from the British warships, and contingents from the forces of all the Allies represented here. Indian detachments having Moabites on their rosters were among the troops taking part in the operation.

Comprehensive military and naval plans had been made for carrying out the allied measures and precautionary steps taken. Last night Turks and other persons who were regarded as possible disturbers of the peace were arrested, including the commander of the Tenth Turkish Division. The dead walls of Constantinople have been placarded with a proclamation by Major-General Henry F. M. Wilson of the British troops declared that any one committing any act that threatened the safety of the allied forces would be tried by court-martial and sentenced to death or such other penalty as the court might fix.

The French this evening are patrolling Stamboul with Senegalese troops. The British are guarding Pera, the suburb northwest of the Golden Horn, while the Italians are guarding Scutari, opposite Constantinople, on the Asiatic side of the Bosphorus.

The Allies are declared to believe their measures have provided amply for the maintenance of security and order in Constantinople and consider it questionable whether even the so-called Nationalist forces in Anatolia are in a position to attempt anything serious.

PARIS, March 17.—The Temps this evening publishes what appears to be an officially inspired note concerning the situation at Constantinople. It says the French General, Franchet d'Esperey, remains Commander-in-Chief of the allied forces in European Turkey, while the British General, Sir George F. Milne, commands the troops of occupation in Constantinople.

As soon as the court opened Bergdoll's counsel declared no defence would be entered, because the defence believed the government had failed in its case. The counsel asked the court to state the limit of punishment in the event that the accused pleaded guilty. This the court refused. Then Lieut.-Col. Charles C. Cresson, trial judge advocate, demanded a thirty year term for the accused, asserting that Bergdoll was subject to wartime regulations.

Col. Cresson went over all the case to show that Bergdoll had been legally and technically inducted into the army and that the evidence bore out the charge that he was a wilful deserter. Counsel for the defence, in summing up, stuck to his chief contention that Bergdoll was never inducted into the army and should be discharged.

After the summing up, the Court took the case under consideration. Twenty minutes later Bergdoll was called into the courtroom. Then was read to him the heading on the charge sheet, which embraced his name, draft serial number and the statement that he had had no previous military conviction. He did not question this. This procedure, it was said, was the same as in the cases when enlisted men are convicted.

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BERGDOLL'S TRIAL CLOSES ABRUPTLY

Procedure at End Indicates
Alleged Draft Evader Is
Not Acquitted.

Grover Cleveland Bergdoll's trial for desertion from the United States Army came to an abrupt end last night, after the prisoner had caused a sensation by putting in no defence for himself. He merely requested permission to read a statement he had prepared. This set forth that he had been frightened away. He said he had been working on a monoplane before the draft law became effective or he would have volunteered for military duty.

No indication was given by the court whether a conviction had been found, but because of the character of the proceedings at the close—a procedure followed when enlisted men are convicted, as was explained by Capt. Bruce R. Campbell, of counsel for the defence—the general impression around Government Island was that Bergdoll so far had not been acquitted.

The official announcement of the findings will be published after the case has been reviewed by Lieut.-Gen. Robert Lee Bullard, commander of the Department of the East, or some one to whom he may delegate the reviewing authority. Bergdoll has the right of a final appeal to the President.

As soon as the court opened Bergdoll's counsel declared no defence would be entered, because the defence believed the government had failed in its case. The counsel asked the court to state the limit of punishment in the event that the accused pleaded guilty. This the court refused. Then Lieut.-Col. Charles C. Cresson, trial judge advocate, demanded a thirty year term for the accused, asserting that Bergdoll was subject to wartime regulations.

Col. Cresson went over all the case to show that Bergdoll had been legally and technically inducted into the army and that the evidence bore out the charge that he was a wilful deserter. Counsel for the defence, in summing up, stuck to his chief contention that Bergdoll was never inducted into the army and should be discharged.

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